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IMPORT HEALTH REQUIREMENTS OF CANADA FOR LLAMAS AND
ALPACAS EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES

The animals must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate issued by a veterinarian authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services veterinarian. The certificate shall contain the import permit number, name and address of the consignor and the consignee, and complete identification (including individual electronic identification numbers, age, sex, and animal description) of the animal(s) to be exported.

The animals must be permanently and individually identified with the use of electronic microchips and a reader capable of reading the chips shall accompany the animals to the Canadian port of entry.

Unless at the foot of their dam, all animals to be exported to Canada must be at least six (6) months of age and fully weaned at least one (1) month prior to shipping. Animals under six (6) months of age and travelling at the foot of their dam shall be identified on the health certificate and have their health status certified but do not require testing for the diseases specified.

Additional information on the U.S. Origin Health Certificate shall include:

1. CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS

1. SANITARY INFORMATION

Animal Residency

- 1.1 The Camelids being imported into Canada have resided in the United States or Canada from birth or, if imported from a country other than Canada, have been resident of the U.S. national herd in a herd that is not and has not been under quarantine or health related restrictions imposed by the USDA or any regulatory authority for a minimum period of 60 days.
- 1.2 The animals have been resident of the herd of origin in the U.S. for a minimum period of sixty (60) days prior to the commencement of pre-export isolation and do not originate from a premises containing: [I] bovine or cervid species that are not part of a herd recognized by the USDA to be tuberculosis accredited free, nor [ii] any other M. bovis-susceptible species other than dogs or cats.

Herd Health Status

1.3 State of Origin

The herd of origin has resided in a State in which no Mycobacterium bovis (M. bovis), Mycobacterium tuberculosis (M. tuberculosis) nor Brucella abortus (B. abortus) has been diagnosed clinically, by diagnostic test or post mortem in a llama or alpaca in the State during the three (3) years prior to the export to Canada; and during the six (6) months preceding the issuance of the export health certificate, vesicular stomatitis has not been diagnosed in the State of origin in the U.S. nor in a county of an adjacent State when such a county has a contiguous border with the State of origin.

1.4 Herds of Origin

Neither M. bovis, M. tuberculosis nor B. abortus has been diagnosed on the premises of origin within the three (3) years preceding the issuance of the export certificate nor in the herd of origin at any time.

2. PRE-EXPORT ISOLATION

- 2.1 The animals to be exported have been isolated in a USDA approved facility during a specified pre-export isolation period.
- 2.2 During the pre-export isolation period, the animals to be exported have had no

direct or indirect contact with any animals that are not of equivalent health status as the animals being exported to Canada.

- 2.3 During pre-export isolation the animals were tested for tuberculosis, brucellosis and bluetongue according to the conditions listed below.
- 2.4 During the period of isolation and on inspection immediately prior to departure from the pre-export isolation site, the animals showed no clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease.
3. TRANSPORTATION FROM PRE-EXPORT ISOLATION TO CANADA

Upon completion of the pre-export isolation period, the animals shall be transported in cleaned and disinfected trucks directly from the pre-export isolation location to the Canadian port of entry. During transport, they shall not be off-loaded nor have any direct or indirect contact with other animals of a different health status.

TESTING REQUIREMENTS DURING PRE-EXPORT ISOLATION

1. TUBERCULOSIS

Three options exist for animals entering pre-export isolation based on certification of the herd of origin for M.bovis. These are:

a) Established Herds

(i) the herd has been established for a minimum of three (3) years and during that period had a minimum of five (5) resident llamas and/or alpacas which were at least two (2) years of age;

(ii) including the animals to be exported, the herd contained a minimum of ten (10) llamas and/or alpacas over two (2) years of age at the time of the pre-export isolation period;

(iii) the herd remained closed* during the pre-export isolation (testing) period which will be a minimum of 125 days; and

(iv) all animals in the herd were subjected to two (2) intradermal tuberculin tests with negative results at a minimum ninety (90)-day interval, with the initial test being carried out after the first thirty (30) days of pre-export isolation, and the final test within thirty (30) days of export to Canada. No animal in the herd shall have undergone testing for tuberculosis during the ninety (90) days preceding the initial test.

OR

b) Non-Established Herds - with partial herd export to Canada

(i) the herd contains a minimum of two hundred (200) animals;

(ii) the herd remained closed* during a pre-export isolation period of a minimum of 125 days; and

(iii) all animals in the herd were subjected to two intradermal tuberculin tests with negative results at a minimum ninety(90)-day interval, with the initial test being carried out after the first thirty (30) days of pre-export isolation, and the final test within thirty (30) days of export to Canada. No animal in the herd has undergone testing for tuberculosis during the ninety (90) days preceding the initial test.

OR

c) Non-Established Herds with Entire Herd Importation (minimum 200 animals)

(i) the herd contains a minimum of two hundred (200) animals;

(ii) the herd remained closed* during a pre-export isolation period of a minimum of sixty (60) days;

(iii) after a minimum period of thirty (30) days of pre-export isolation and within thirty (30) days of export to Canada, all animals in the herd were subjected to an intradermal tuberculin test with negative results. No animal in the herd has undergone testing for tuberculosis during the ninety (90) days preceding that test.

NOTE: *a closed herd is one that has had no additions from external sources, including animals introduced for a temporary stay. The animals for export may remain as part of the closed herd which is subject to certain herd tests, or they may be isolated as a smaller group with a minimum number of ten (10) adult animals [see Section 1 a) (ii) above] to minimize the number of animals requiring testing for specific diseases as required by the permit conditions

PROCEDURES FOR INTRADERMAL TUBERCULIN TEST

Methodology

The tuberculosis test is the intradermal test with a dose rate of (5000 I.U.) of bovine PPD tuberculin injected at a post-axillary site which has been previously clipped, the injection site identified with a permanent ink marker, and the thickness of the skin recorded with caliper. The skin thickness will be measured seventy-two (72) hours post injection and any increase in thickness is to be interpreted as a response.

Animals responding positively to the Intradermal Tuberculin Test

Animals responding positively to the Intradermal Tuberculin Test are to be subjected to a comparative tuberculin test using the pinna of the ear within ten (10) days of, or after ninety (90) days following, the date of the original tuberculin injection.

Any animal in which the response to *M. bovis* tuberculin is equal to or greater than the response to *M. avium* tuberculin is to be considered a positive reactor for *M. bovis*. Animals which are positive for *M. bovis* on the comparative tuberculin test are to be destroyed and necropsied with appropriate samples submitted for culture of the organism. The balance of the herd remains ineligible for import until negative laboratory results are received. Should *M. bovis* be isolated from the affected animal, all animals in the group remain ineligible for import into Canada.

If all animals give negative results to the comparative test, the balance of the shipment is eligible to enter Canada. Responders to any test for *M. bovis* remain ineligible for import.

Testing for *M. bovis* in the USA must be conducted by an accredited veterinarian specifically accredited by the USDA for the testing of Camelidae, or by a State or Federal veterinarian trained in the testing of Camelidae for *M. bovis*.

2. BRUCELLOSIS

All animals in the herd of origin, including the animals to be exported to Canada were subjected to a brucellosis test with negative results. The Buffered Plate Agglutination Test (BPAT) or the C-ELISA (using the bovine positive threshold) are the tests to be used and are to be undertaken after a minimum 30-day period of pre-export isolation. If the herd has remained closed for the preceding 12 months and a negative herd test completed within the previous twelve (12) months, only the animals being exported need to be tested. An animal that is positive to any test is ineligible for import into Canada. The balance of the group shall not proceed to Canada until all BPAT reactors have been removed from the group and tested negative to a C-ELISA confirmatory test.

3. BLUETONGUE

Using the C-ELISA with the British monoclonal antigen or an alternate monoclonal that has been validated for the testing of Camelidae for bluetongue, all animals being exported tested negative using the bovine positive threshold. In the case of positive

results, the balance of the animals are subject to retest after a minimum period of thirty days following the removal of all test positive animals.

4. DEATHS DURING PRE-EXPORT ISOLATION

Any animal over the age of six (6) months dying during the period of pre-export isolation is to be subjected to a post mortem. In cases where the cause of death is not conclusively confirmed, all main head, thoracic and abdominal lymph nodes and any lesions found are to be examined and samples submitted for the histological examination and culture for Mycobacteria spp. with the results being forwarded to USDA, APHIS.

EXPLANATORY NOTES / OTHER INFORMATION :

1. Import Permit:

The Canadian importer is required to have an import permit from Agriculture and AgriFood Canada. The original of the import permit must accompany the animals to Canada and be presented to the inspector of the Food Production and Inspection Branch at the first port of entry. The permit is valid for one shipment only during the period stated on the import permit. Any change in the permit by an unauthorized person will render it invalid.

2. Animal identification and age:

The animals being imported shall be identified with the use of electronic microchips and a reader capable of reading the chips shall accompany the animals at the Canadian port of entry.

Unless at the foot of their dam, all animals being shipped must be at least six (6) months of age and fully weaned at least one (1) month prior to shipping.

Animals under six (6) months of age and travelling at the foot of their dam shall be identified on the health certificate and have their health status certified but do not require testing for the diseases specified in this permit.

3. Transportation

The animals shall be transported directly from the pre-export isolation location to the Canadian port of entry from which they shall be transported directly to the quarantine site in Canada. During transport, they shall not be off-loaded nor have direct nor indirect contact with other animals of an unequal health status.

4. Post-entry quarantine

The animals will be held in a private quarantine after arrival in Canada for a minimum of sixty (60) days. The tuberculosis test will be repeated during the quarantine, at least 90 days following the final date of the tuberculin test in the United States.